A RICH WAR EXPERIENCE.

Carpenter, Soldier, Railroad Fireman and

WAR IN THE ORIENT.

The Japanese Believed to be Steadily Closing in Upon the Russians—Kuropatkin in Danger of Being Surrounded—Russians Report Japanese Loss of 30,000.

A WEEK OF MINOR OPERATIONS. The Japanese Believed to Be Steadily Clos-

ing In Around the Russians. The past week has been full of stories of minor operations. It is believed that the Japanese continue to pour troops into the Peninsula in great numbers, and that they are pushing forward their investment of Port Arthur, while moving strong columns upon the flanks of Gen. Kuropatkin, with the intention of surrounding and capturing him. The rainy season has temporarily let up, so as to permit movements of troops. If the Japanese succeed in doing what they intend to, it will be a fatal blow to Russia's military prestige and probably end the war. It will show such incom-petency on the part of the Russian administration as will conclusively demonstrate the hopelessness of further operations until the whole Russian system is entirely re-

There have been persistent reports of a loss of 30,000 men by the Japanese in the vicinity of Port Arthur, and the Russians have jollified over this report as true. It seems utterly incredible that such a thing could happen. The loss was said to have been inflicted by the mines laid in front of the Russian works, but it seems absurd that 30,000 or any thousand Japanese would have been so accommodating as to get over the Russian mines just at the time when the Russians were ready to ex-

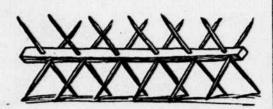
The Japanese have specifically denied that they had any loss, big or little, on the dates of the disaster. July 10 and 12, but this denial seems a little to specific. In all probability the Japanese, in feeling around for positions, have run into hornets'-nests with heavy losses to their advances. Probably their easy successes in rushing strong places have made them rash in attack upon the Russians, and they have run up against Colonels or Brigadier-Generals who have really meant to fight. It would be strange if this were not so.

A Russian volunteer fleet has reached the Red Sea, where it has made much trouble for Russia by stopping ships of other nations, to search for Japanese mails and contraband goods. Nothing can result from this except diplomatic troubles for Russia. The Japanese express the confident expectation that within a week or two they will accomplish something decisive in the way of capturing Port Arthur, New-chwang, possibly Mukden, or a part or the whole of Gen. Kuropatkin's army.

SIEGE OPERATIONS.

The Way They Are Carried On, and an Explanation of the Terms Used.

The investment of Port Arthur by the Japanese, and the probability of an ex-tended siege brings the conducting of a siege before the public mind, and we will have probably a quanity of mystifying terms and operations in the dispatches which it will be puzzling for the ordinary reader to understand. A brief explanation is, therefore, in order.

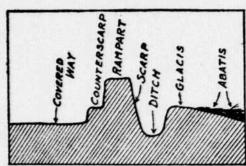


CHEVAUX-DE-FRIZE.

NOTE.—Sharp-pointed stakes set in a square beam and standing perpendicular to each face of it.

The Russians have taken up a line along the hills north of Port Arthur and placed on each of them a heavy fort, and have mounted the best guns they have to sweep the country in front. These forts are what are called "inclosed" works. That is, they are surrounded by heavy banks of earth technically called ramparts or parapets. In front of these banks are ditches to make the ascent of the banks more difficult. The banks run at angles, those projecting toward the enemy being called 'salients' and those running in "re-en-trants." The uses of these are twofold. They increase the number of men who can be put into line behind them to fire upon their assailants, and enable one part of the line to support another-that is, if they are skillfully constructed.

The hight from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the bank is called the "pro-file." The ground in front of the ditch is called the "glacis," a French word mean-



ing ice or glass, with reference to its smoothness. This offers no protection from the garrison fire.

Nowadays all sorts of obstacles are put on the "glacis" to hold the assailants back and keep them longer under the fire of the garrison. These obstacles are of various kinds. If there is plenty of timber in front of the fort the trees have been cut down so that their branches will interlace, or they have been felled so that their tops would be toward the enemy. This is called "abatis," and were terribly familiar things to the soldiers of the war of the rebellion. If timber is not abundant, obstructions are made by palisades—logs stuck in the ground: "cheval-de-frise," which are logs bored through in two different ways, and stakes run through them so that if turned over they will be just as much of an obstacle as before. Of late years barbedwire has been very effectively used as an obstacle, and where streams are conven-





lent they are dammed into ponds for this These forts are made to accommodate cause of the resemblance to a horn. rom 500 to 3,000 men. They have stores If it is desired to plant a light battery

The guns are mounted in two different ways. Those which fire over the works are said to be "enbarbette," and have a much wider sweep of fire, but the men who work them must stand out where they expose their heads and shoulders to the fire of the enemy, and therefore, are liable to be struck by shells and bullets. The other gans are in "embrasures," that is, in openings made in the ramparts. These give a much narrower range of fire, but the men working the guns are protected from the fire of the enemy. If the Russians are skillful they have also built into the embankments pens of logs which are dangerous work, and most of it is done the embankments pens of logs which are covered with earth. These are called at night, but at length the "second par-"casemates," or bomb-proofs. The gar-rison can remain in them in entire security, tended until it becomes a regular line of rison can remain in them in entire security, during a cannonade, only coming out when investment, with probably as heavy works the assault is begun and the guns have as those of the first. So the work goes on

The interior of the fort is called the "covered way," or "terre-plein. These forts are connected with one another by lighter banks technically known as "curtains," but usually spoken of as fort may be dug up to and taken in six breastworks or riflepits. These are usually weeks. This we can accept as the prob-

placement. It is attempted to make this the enemy, which it encircles, and at convenient points heavy embankments are thrown up into regular forts, with ditches and obstructions. Where these banks take an acute angle toward the enemy it is caled a redan. If it is five-sided, it is called a bastion. These works on the hights are connected by lighter works called "curtains" or "breastworks," for in-

After the first line of investment is stores, headquarters, trains, etc.

Points are selected for the second parallel, possibly seized by the skirmish lines, allel. The zig-zag form is adopted in order till the line of investment is so close to the line of defence that successful charges can be made by the besiegers. Vauban, the great master of fortifica



WOUNDED JAPANESE SOLDIERS ARRIVING AT TOKIO.

made with the ditch behind them, and are | able length of the siege of Port Arthur. of sufficient depth to cover a man up to his chin. They may, however, have the ditch in front of them, the same as a regular fort. In these are stationed the of any sort of suitable twigs. It is used to held back the earth of a remnart and mass of the infantry, which may be driven to hold back the earth of a rampart and out by a terrific cannonade or an actual assault, while the forts are supposed to rain. They are, therefore, used to form maintain themselves, and though the revetments, and a revetment is anything enemy pierce the lines, the guns will help placed against a bank to hold it up in

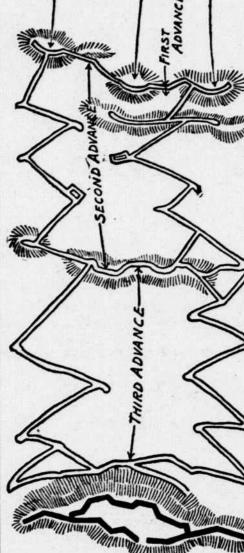
to drive the assailants back.

The Russians have undoubtedly covered these, reaching from sea to sea and oc- of the ditch. cupying the best places for defence. They have probably cut down the timber in



NOTE.—This obstacle consists of four iron spikes arranged at equal angles to each other, so that in any position one spike must be pointed upward. Scattered in front of salients and other weak points will render approach difficult for infantry and cavalry.

ings and other erections which would offer shelter to the besiegers. The Japanese have advanced or are advancing to within, say, a mile of this line, where the Russian fire becomes so severe that they cannot advance farther without great loss. Then have begun careful reconnoissance, frequently in considerable force. to gain posi-



THREE STAGES OF AN ADVANCE ON

by a counter-assault by the Russians. At by a counter-assault by the Russians. At first they have dug riflepits; that is, little holes with the dirt thrown in front, in which each rifleman can shelter himself which each rifleman can shelter himself which each rifleman can shelter himself and fire effectively upon the Russians. The Russians will probably be occupying skirmishers' positions in advance of their line. Presently these riflepits are united, and may be developed into regular forts with heavy embankments and ditches in front, and with obstructions. It may be that all that is done is to unite the riflepits into a that is done is to unite the riflepits into a moonshaped work which is called a Knowing, as he so well does, the failure the top of the hill and camped. The fact is the top of the hill and camped. The fact is moonshaped work which is called a Knowing, as he so well does, the failure

place.

The scarp of a fort is the face of the the whole north front of Port Arthur with ramparts. The counter-scarp is the bank

"traverses." They are high banks placed at right angles to the ramparts, to prevent

the enemy getting a raking fire on the men working the guns.

Dreary Life of Poor in Russia. (Social Service.)

As a rule, a Russian village is a for lorn-looking place, where the huts of the poor are made of birch logs, with upright oak or pine supports, ceiling of strips of the same birch and walls lined with crude branches. In these huts there are only two rooms, one of which is not for everyday use, but is kept for best occasions. This room houses those sacred images so dear to the heart of every member of the Greek Church, to which belong the great mass of the Russian people.

The other room serves the purpose of both kitchen and sleeping room, as one of the principal ideas of comfort to these people, ice and snowbound for so many months of the year, is warmth. In many of the peasant huts no beds are used, and the top of a great stove, reaching nearly to the roof, is a much sought sleeping place. Although the conditions make dirt and accompanying results inseparable in the life of these peasants, they are de-votedly fond of bathing. The vapor bath in a crude form may be called a national institution, and a not unusual picture of a Summer afternoon is the village pond filled with women and children bathing.

Giving Medicine to a Sick Tiger. (St. Nicholas.)

In this particular zoo is a very beauti ful tiger, said to be the largest one in cap-tivity. But if he would only move about as if he felt at home, and not be so dig-nified, we should be better pleased with him; yet the poor creature is excusable, because he has dyspepsia, and his sufferings make him cross.

One day the keeper decided to administer a dose of medicine, so with the bottle and a whip he climbed to the top of the cage. Was the tiger cross? You would have thought so if you had seen him throw back his great head and snap at the whip. The keeper, after enraging him, poured a little medicine down the lash, which he gradually withdrew, until in its place there was a tiny medicinal stream, at which the tiger kept biting and snapping, too much surprised, it seemed, to distinguish be-tween whip and liquid. When he turned away his head the medicine was poured over his paws, and when he had licked them clean that day's treatment was com-

Dog Travels 70 Miles to Old Home. (London Telegraph.)

A remarkable instance of a dog's love home is reported from Cromlegh, Dunblane, Perthshire. A collie dog was given to Mr. Hunter, of Herriotshall, Berwickshire, by his brother-in-law, Mr. Gilholm, of Cromlegh, and was sent by train to the borderland. The animal worked among the sheep for two days and then suddenly

Comrade J. A. Yenger, of Seven Miles, Ohio, writes: "I was born in Lancaster Co., Pa. I learned the carpenter's trade and worked at that for some time, then

ran a stationary engine and fired on the railroad a short time.

"Oct. 1, 1861, I enlisted in Co. K, 43d Ind. On the 17th of the same month went in camp at Camp Vigo, Terre Haute, and drilled for further enders. and drilled, for further orders. The regiment was ordered in the service Nov. 15, '61, and served during the Winter campaign of '61 and '62 up Green River, Ky., and in fact was ordered to Fort Donelson, and we marched from Calhoun, Ky., to Queensboro. There we took a steamer down the Ohio River, and when we got to Smithland, the mouth of the Cumberland River, Fort Donelson had surrendered. "Then we received orders to report at

Cairo, and were transferred into Pope's army. We ran up the river to Commerce, and made the famous march from Commerce to New Madrid, and in each of the various manuvers which preceded the capture of the latter place the regiment bore a conspicuous part, occupying the rifle pits upon the morning of the capture of New Madrid. Immediately after the tak-ing of New Madrid the 43d, with three other Indiana regiments, established a battery on the Mississippi River below Island No. 10, having an engagement and repulsing seven rebel gunboats immediately after planting it. The blockade of the river thus effected was the immediate cause of the capture of that island with

its garrison of 6,000 troops.
"After the fall of Island No. 10 our regiment, in connection with the 46th Ind., cooperated with the gunboat fleet of Com-modore Foote during the whole siege of Fort Pillow, and upon its evacuation was the first to enter Memphis, which city we successfully held until relieved by other

"After the taking of Memphis our regiment proceeded in July, '62, upon an expedition up White River, Ark., to remove the obstructions from that river. We had been doing hard duty in that State, being along with every expedition up that river. We were in the perilous raid into the interval of the perilous raid into th pedition up White River, Ark., to remove We were in the perilous raid into the interior of Mississippi by Gen. Hovey, in December, '62, one of the most dangerous fought the battle, killed all the rebel Genexpeditions of the war. Our regiment also erals, and closed the war. This is the bore a conspicuous and gallant part. We way I like to see a man write an article stayed in Helena until all our division was on a subject that he does not know anyordered to Vicksburg and by some cause thing about. The author of "The Army our regiment was left behind. We heard of the Ohio" must have been a very active that Gen. Prentiss wanted one of the old regiments to stay with him. We were brigaded with the 11th, 24th and 34th He saw and heard orderlies and staff offi-Ind., and as our Colonel was the Junior cers who went to Gen. Wagner; he saw and Colonel, we had to stay. Some of the boys heard all of Gen. Cox's orders; saw Gen. wanted to go with our brigade. Then Stanley wounded and even noticed the when they got that Yazoo expedition up color of the horse some orderly gave him? we went with that and were down there 42 He saw Gen. Opdycke prodding the soldiers days. The river began to fall and then we came back to Helena. They had us making breastworks and cutting down all the timber on the hills, and on the morning of the 4th of July the Johnnies called the Army of the Cumberland shows something of what Ordycke's Brigade did there. to see us just at daylight, some 10,000 or thing of what Opdycke's Brigade did there. 12,000 strong. We had some 3,500 men, and we are going to do it.'

and we are going to do it.'

"He ordered us to fix bayonets, and then charge. They ran up the white flag and we captured more men than we had in our regiment. We marched them down to the wharf and put them on board a flag through the state of the state ordered to Little Rock, Ark. We took that rect it saved not only the Army of the place Sept. 10, and held it. In the Spring Cumberland, but the Army of Ohio as well, we were ordered to form a junction with Banks at Shreveport. We had a severe battle at Elkin's Ford and Prairie de An, comrade writes about a battle he should Mark's Mills and Jenkins's Ferry. There were some blunders made in the Banks opinion a man in battle has about all he expedition that caused us a heavy loss of our troops and the capture of the most of brigades and corps look after themselves.—our regiment. The balance of our army J. K. MERRIFIELD, Co. C. 88th Ill., retreated back to Little Rock, and what Opdycke's Brigade, St. Louis, Mo. was left of our regiment was doing provost duty. I was detailed on the railroad, and fired for some time, then I got an engine to run regularly. We saw some squally times. The Johnnies would shoot into us and tear the track up and cause us all sorts of troubles. The Government had some men making hay on the Big Prairie, and the 54th Ill. was guarding them. The guerrillas came in one morning and captured the whole regiment, after we fought them behind breastworks made out of hay bales until they set it on fire with their artillery. I was running the train down that morning, and as I ran out of the timber on to the prairie I saw the smoke, and I stopped. The conductor asked 'What is the matter?' I told him that there was something wrong, and he said there was nothing, to go on. I ran a short distance and stopped again. He called me a coward, but we were not long finding out that they were coming after us with four pieces of artillery. I backed out and I was a little bit anxious and opened the throttle a little too wide, and she began to slip on the track. I would shut off, then start up

"They got up alongside of our train, and the conductor ordered me to hurry out of there or they would get us. I replied to him, 'It's you that's the coward now;' but ward St. Louis and paroled. I stayed on the engine until Oct. 6, 1864. I had some close calls. One day I was not feeling age of 70. well, and I asked a young man that was having his engine repaired if he would care to take my place, as I was not well. He consented, and he went out that afternoon, and next morning on their return trip the guerrillas had torn up the track, which threw the engine off the track and killed the man that took my place. I felt very sorry for him. I had other hairbreadth escapes. But I must stop. I will say that do need it. Under this "AGE" I had two brothers in the service, one in Order an application can be made the same company with me, and one in the 18th Ind.; two of us served over three years, and the other over four years, and none of us were ever taken prisoner or wounded, and all are living to-day."

RED RIVER EXPERIENCES.

Bringing Up the Rear of Banks's Army on that Unfortunate Expedition

Comrade D. T. Long, Co. D, 119th Ill., writes from Fort Dodge, Kans.: "I am still on picket, and hear much skirmishing all along the line, some of which I think is only in the air, and looks better on paper than as it existed or happened on the battlefield. Not long since I read in The National Tribune an account of the Red River trip, or expedition, written by a comrade of a Pennsylvania regiment, I think the 178th. Well, the expedition was one long disappeared. It afterward turned up at at its old home, having done the 70-mile journey in 40 hours.

To be remembered, especially by some of Gen. Banks's command. I remember them still as they retreated through our lines after their defeat at the crossroads; many FORTIFICATION.

The deepest hole in the world was bored by the Prussian Government to test for the say that they have succeeded in getting a line of hills within a mile of the Russian line of forts. Their first step is to cover themselves from the Russian fire and prevent themselves from being driven back by a counter-assault by the Russians. At without hat, gun, knapsack or blanket; as Gen. Smith's men were in the ditch, and held the lines on the hill, while Banks's moonshaped work which is called a "lunet." In the history of the Revolution these are usually called "hornworks," because of the resemblance to a horn.

Successium, as he so well does, the failure distance, until in the darkness they fell back and lay for the night on the main battlefield, among scores of dead and wounded, blue and gray, the writer being ably a large stock of ammunition stored is thrown up about the hight of a man's he earth, so that it will be secure from be enemy's fire.

In it is desired to plant a light battery woman this simple, inexpensive and withal positive means of restoring themselves to here or there to annoy the enemy, a bank is thrown up about the hight of a man's health.

Our advice is to take advantage of this leveled off to facilitate working the ground is leveled off to faci be enemy's fire.

leveled off to facilitate working the guns.

most generous offer while you can do so several minor engagements the comrade without cost.

most generous offer while you can do so several minor engagements the comrade retreats to Alexandria, and after a brief

PERSONAL.

pause retreats, with about the same results, to Yellow Bayou, or Atchafalaya River, where, he says, they again encountered the rebels and fought, bled and died for their country. The fact is that the fleet of transports had hurriedly formed a bridge with their bows, on which Banks crossed his army, pulled out the bridge on account of rebel shells, and left Smith's men with the bag to catch the snipers. Well, we caught some of them and they Comrade George W. Patten, Department Commander of the Tennessee G. A. R., now serving his second consecutive term in that office, is a man of energy; hence, a man who succeeds, and that is why he is so popular among his comrades, who mean to see that his worth is known to the whole country. They propose to have him elected Junior Vice-Commander-Well, we caught some of them and they caught some of us. At break of day they in-Chief. The Department Encampgave us a breakfast salute that sent us hurriedly to our arms, and we postponed breakfast till about dark that day; the day being extremely hot, and both water and ammunition being scarce. We fought almost continually till nearly dark, while Banks's command was marching and embarking for a trip back to New Orleans. ment unanimously adopted this resolution which will be strenuously pressed and pursued at the National Encampment:

"Resolved. That the Department of Tennessee, Grand Army of the Republic, in annual session assembled in Knoxville. Tenn., on this the 18th day of May, 1904, Our ammunition wagon, while trying to reach us, was exploded by a rebel shell. Our Orderly-Sergeant, Robert Burns, was shot in the neck, from which he died later. situated in one of the most intensely loyal sections of the Nation, do unanimously and most heartily memorialize the next National Eucampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, which meets in Boston My messmate, Curtis Wilson, was wounded in the arm. Capt. May, Co. I, was shot Commander-in-Chief our beloved comrade through the breast at my side. The ball came near cutting my own throat. The Pennsylvania regiment did not do all of the fighting. That night we crossed the bayou, embarked on transports, and went furnish a mighty impetus to the various Departments of the Southland." up the river, singing: 'Ain't I glad to get out of the wilderness.'"

The Chattanooga Press editorially refers to this resolution, and closes by saying: "It would not only be a source of EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Nasatisfaction to the Department of Tentional Tribune of Jan. 28 has an article entitled "Army of the Ohio." The account given by the author of the Army of the nessee to be honored in the election of Maj. Patten to a position in the National Encampment of the great Order of which he is a distinguished member, but it would Ohio would lead those who did not know be gratifying to the people among whom differently to think that the Army of the he lives, regardless of party, for no man Ohio did all the fighting at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. Another thing; he would lead readers to believe that after Gen. Cox stands higher among his fellow citizens than Maj. Geo. W. Patten.'

ordered Opdycke's Brigade up the men He was born in Jefferson County, N. Y. were all cowards, as Gen. Opdycke had to May 8, 1836; fatherless at the age of go behind them with a gun and punch their eight, educated in the public schools and ribs to make them go! He must have been a minor academy by his own efforts; a a big General to cover the rear of the teacher in 1854; to Illinois in 1857, where a big General to cover the rear of the whole brigade! It would have been as near the truth if he had said Opdycke's Brigade was in Nashville having a banquet he taught school and farmed; enlisted as a private in Co. B, 73d Ill., 1862; appointed Sergeant; promoted to Lieutenant; to Captain; brevetted Major-all promotions being for conspicuous bravery or gallant-ry in service. The 73d Ill. was engaged in a great many battles, campaigns and skirmishes, and Comrade Patten did not miss one of them. At Nashville his horse was killed under him; at Chickamauga he was shot in the left arm. The greatest advance ever made by the Department of Tennessee, G. A. R., it is claimed, has been made under his administration; and it is also claimed that that Department has, under his administration, made greater progress than has any other Department in the same period.

Gen. William Hartsuff died June 26, at his home in Port Huron, Mich., and the funeral was conducted by William Sanborn Post, of which he was a member. The General was born in New York, but his parents removed to Michigan in 1842, and when the war broke out he was the Principal of the City school. He raised Co. E of the 10th Mich., and became its Captain, serving through the war. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, and was Inspector Clearers of the Army of the Chief He says: "Never in the history of the world did so few men save an army as Opdycke's Brigade did on that day." Gen. spector-General of the Army of the Ohio at the close of the war. Every male mem-ber of Gen. Hartsuff's family served in We were supporting siege guns and the Captain in charge of our guns wanted to spike the guns and roll them down the hill. Our Major was in command, and he said 'We are here to support this battery, geon in the Regular service. Gen. Hartsuff was regarded as one of the ablest stump speakers in the Republican party, and his services were always in demand. For many years a bitter factional fight was carried on in the Seventh G. to the wharf and put them on board a steamer and sent them up to St. Louis under guard. That was a hot day both in the weather and in the fight. We stayed at Helena until Aug. 11; then we were at Helena until Aug. 11; then we were Brigade was there, and if history is corporated by the result of the result of the result of this was a hot day both in the rebel army's retreat—as there was no retreat. Oh, no, my comrade, Opdycke's Brigade get the 18 or 20 patric flags the rebel army lost at Franklin? They surely did not pick them up on line of the seventh Congressional District between the followers of Gen. Hartsuff and the rebel army's retreat—as there was no retreat. Oh, no, my comrade, Opdycke's Republican boss. The result of this was at Helena until Aug. 11; then we were suff was Postmaster of Port Huron for 16 and address the remnant of his old comyears, and then Collector of Customs until President Cleveland removed him. He was a member of the Board of Control of the Soldiers' Home at Grand Rapids, and Vice-President of the Commercial National

Capt. S. A. Glenn, of Tampa, Fla., is an applicant for the position of General Appraiser in the Custom House at Tampa, Fla., made vacant by the death of Com-rade Dwight Jarvis. Capt. Glenn served four years in the 89th Ohio, the regiment in which Senator Foraker and the father of Senator Beveridge served. He gave Senator Foraker his first start in life by pro-The old Irish potato's days are numbered, for a potato called the Uruguay Irish potato is rapidly supplanting it. This meting him to a Sergeant, and afterward potato is rapidly supplanting it. This potato is said to be of enormous size and immune from disease. The French are beginning to cultivate it.

"Guil and to a Sergeant, and arterward securing for him a Second Lieutenancy. He stands very high in the community and at the time he was a candidate for Postmaster he received the indorsement of all words.

the business and professional men in the

Col. John S. Mosby has been invited to attend a Grand Army Reunion at Fancuil Hall, Boston, Aug. 25. The invitation came from Commander Graves, of Edward Kingsley Post, G. A. R., with a personal letter urging Col. Mosby to accept it. The Boston veterans hope to have at least 25 former Confederate officers at the Reunion, and plans have been made to give them a hearty welcome among the men whom they fought. Col. Mosby probably will accept

Sergeant of Marine Hazellette Carlisle, U. S. N., retired, who served with bravery, in numerous naval battles during the rebellion, and was the organizer of the first Grand Army of the Republic Post in Virginia after the war, died at Norfolk Va., July 13, aged 66 years. The deceased was buried in the Naval Cemetery at Nor-

folk, with military bonors.

A most remarkable visit was that made the present year, to elect as Junior Vice- by Gen. P. J. Osterhaus to the battlefield of Wilson's Creek almost exactly 44 years and Commander of the Department of after the fight. He was accompanied by Tennessee, Maj. Geo. W. Patten, of Chattanooga, Tenn., as an honor which will be most worthily bestowed, and will also furnish a mighty important inchief, and Hon. Henry Fairbanks. A number of Union and Confederate soldiers met the General at Springfield, and gave him a hearty welcome. Gen. Osterhaud commanded a battalion of Missouri troops which brought on the battle. Capt. Baker Owen, the only surviving guide of Sigel's

flanking column, lives near Springfield.

Mr. William Williams, one of the oldest members of E. S. Clarke Post, Groton, Mass., celebrated his 86th birthday June 19, and the event was remembered by a host of his friends, who sent him bouquets, cakes, etc.

Make the Children Patriotic.

EDITOR NATIONAL TRIBUNE: The Schools Committee of the Grand Army Association of Philadelphia—Gen. St. C. Mulholland and John D. Vautier—for the observance of Memorial Day by the Public Schools, having made report to the Association, we learn that on May 27 speakers from the Grand Army visited 138 schools and addressed 79,800 instructors and public schools. tors and pupils.

The speakers report that directors, teachers and pupils, heartily entered into the spirit of the occasion. In every school attractive and patriotic programs, carefully arranged, were fully carried out. The comrades all impressed upon the pupils the importance of properly observ-

ing Memorial Day for the purposes for which it was instituted. The Committee recommends that hereafter all the schools in Philadelphia, with their 161,000 pupils, be visited, and that the parochial schools be also addressed, and that on the Sunday before Memorial Day special exercises of a like nature be held in all the Sabbath schools of every

The schools made generous donations of flowers and flags to the different Posts visiting them, and thousands of potted plants and handsome flags now decorate the graves of the sleeping army, gifts of these patriotic children of the Philadelphia public schools.—JNO. D. VAUTIER, Phila-

Reunion of Co. I, 120th N. Y.

Comrade J. A. Putnam. Quartermaster of Post 403, writes from Fredonia, N. Y.: "Co. I, 112th N. Y., has a Reunion every year. This year it was held on June 11, at the home of Comrade Miller, at Sheridan. There were present 15 comrades of Co. I, with members of their respective families. We had the great pleasure of the presence of Capt. E. A. Curtis, the sole remaining Captain of the original 10,

Reunion of 11th Mich. The survivors of 11th Mich. will have their 39th Reunion Aug. 24 and 25, at

mand. Rapid Justice by Telephone. It cost Alexander Robinson, of Indianapolis, \$10 to answer a local telephone call. When he put the receiver to his ear he heard this:

"Hello, is this Alex. Robinson?" "Yes, this is Robinson. Who wants

"I do. I am Justice of the Peace Smock."
"Well, what do you want, Squire?"
"I've got a complaint against you for having a seine net in your possession. Are

"Guilty, Squire, but what in the—"
"Guilty, Squire, but what in the—"
"Guilty, are you? Well, I fine you \$5
and costs," and the Squire hung up the receiver, while Alex. used "hello" and other

All About the New "Age" Order.

THE LAW OF JUNE 27. 1890, AND THE NEW | Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper | at the age of 65; five-sixths disabled at the

A New Potato.

Historians Criticised.

of turkey and wine.

1900, provide for a pension, according to degree of disability, from \$6 to \$12 per month for any soldier of the War of the Rebellion who served 90 days and was honorably discharged.

any claimant who has arrived at the age ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be is allowed by the "age" order. we got out of reach of them. Our guard out further proof (and, inferentially, withfired on them from the train, and two of out examination) to be suffering disability them fell off their horses, but we got away sufficient to warrant \$6 a month pension safe. The 54th Ill. was sent away up to at age of 62: \$8 a month at age of 65: \$10 at age of 62; \$8 a month at age of 65; \$10 a month at age of 68 and \$12 a month at

To Those Who Have Never Applied for Pension.

We urge upon these comrades that it is their duty to apply. If many are so well-to-do that they do not need it, they can apply the money to help those who that, in most cases, does not involve ex-

amination, which probably removes a fea- legal requirements are properly met, Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Wash-

blank will be mailed you without cost. | age of 68, and wholly disabled at the age The laws of June 27, 1890, and May 9, To GENERAL LAW PENSIONERS DRAWING of 70. If the claimant can not show that LESS THAN \$12.

construed by the New "AGE" Order, which disadvantage, in fact, because it will incur is given elsewhere, a pensioner will receive the expense and delay of medical examinaan increase, he should write to R. W. The new "AGE" Order simply says that Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washmailed him without cost.

> TO PENSIONERS UNDER THE ACT OF JUNE \$12 PER MONTH.

der given in another column. If it allows mailed him without cost. you more pension than you are now receiving, write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Washington, D. C., and a proper blank will be mailed you without cost.

TO THOSE WISHING TO ALLEGE MORE DIS-ABILITY THAN IS PRESCRIBED BY THE

he has greater disability at these respective ages than is recited above, it is of no use If under the law of June 27, 1890, as for him to describe his ailments. It is a tion. If a claimant is in fair health for his age, it is useless to apply for more than

Any one, however, who is sure that he is more disabled than is allowed for by the 27, 1890, WHO ARE RECEIVING LESS THAN "AGE" Order should write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National Tribune, Wash-Read very carefully the new "AGE" Or- ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be

Widows.

Upon the death of your soldier husband, apply for pension promptly. It is one of the provisions he leaves for your maintenance. In most cases the pension will com-Under the "Age" Order it is assumed, if mence from date of application. Somethe contrary does not appear, and all other thing is lost by delay. Write to R. W. ture that was objectionable to many. that a claimant is half disabled for manual ington, D. C., and a proper blank will be Write to R. W. Shoppell, or The National labor at the age of 62; two-thirds disabled mailed you without cost.



LESS THAN \$15.00 If so, Here is Your Opportunity to Make More.

If you are making less than \$15 or \$18 weekly, read carefully If you are making more and desire to add to it without dropping your present business, consider the following carefully.

The current number of the "Clifton Monthly," published at Waterville, Me, contains several practical schemes to make money. Schemes for hustlers and anti-hus lers; schemes for agents and mail-order men; schemes for ladies as well as men; schemes for those crippied or incaoable of hard work. When we use the word "scheme," we refer any

Complete particulars and all necessary features in regard to each scheme are carefully gone into, nothing lacking. Many are fully explained each month, enabling our readers to select those which seem to them the best adapted to them. Some are easily good for \$15 weekly with little work, while others, by devoting an hour or two each evening, can easily be made to pay \$20 and \$30 a week. One feature of these schemes in many instances is, that no money whatever is required to start them. Therefore in these cases you have nothing to lose, should anything happen that you could not continue the work, and everything to gain. No special ability required and they can be worked nearly everywhere, while every scheme which is explained from month to month is a practically-demons'rated success.

"The Clifton Monthly" is the same size as the "Ladies Home Journal," contains from 16 to 32 pages monthly, has original short and serial stories, special illustrated articles, and departments of interest to every member of the family. In fact, it is a family magazine. This last department on ways to make money has been started as a practical help to our readers. The subscription price was 50c per year, but has recently been reduced to 20c. per year. No free samples.

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